(iii) Setting up of additional Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals as appropriate;

(iv) Holding of Lok Adalats where possible.

Position of the buffer stock of foodgrains

*170. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the foodgrains stock available as on the 1st January, 1990; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to procure sufficient stocks for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) The stock position of foodgrains with public agencies as on 1st January, 1990 is estimated at 12.13 million tonnes.

(b) A statement indicating the steps taken to procure sufficient foodgrains is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Steps taken to procure sufficient foodgrains stocks during the current marketing season 1989-90

With a view to maximising the procurement of rice and wheat the following measures were taken:—

(a) Wheat (1989-90 Rabi Marketing season)

(i) 50 per cent levy on wheat on traders in June 1989 was imposed by the U.P. Government from June 89 to October 89.

(ii) RBI increased the margin for advances to millers during the peak procurement season.

(iii) Strict enforcement of Regulatory measures adopted by the State Governments.

(b) Wheat (1990-91 Rabi Marketing Season)

All arrangements are being made to make maximum procurement of wheat in view of good prospects for the wheat crop in the 1990-91 rabi marketing season and enhanced support price and to ensure that the farmers get at least the support price for wheat and have not to resort to distress sale.

(c) Rice (1989-90 Kharif Marketing Season)

(i) The Kharif 1989-90 had been advanced by one month in the major rice procuring states of Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu in anticipation of early market arrivals of paddy.

(ii) Procurement price of paddy was further increased by Rs. 10 per quintal for all the three varieties i.e. common, fine and superfine w.e.f. the commencement of the Kharif season w.e.f. 13-10-89, which was effective from the beginning of the season.

(iii) Fixation of State-wise targets for procurement of rice for effective monitoring of procurement.

(iv) State Governments were advised to enforce strict regulatory measures to ensure that the millers|dealers fulfil their levy obligations, and also to plug leakage of levy effectively.

(v) Levy percentage was raised from 50 per cent to 75 per cent in case of Shri ganganagar District of Rajasthan and from 60 per cent to 75 per cent in Chandigarh.

मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

*171. श्री अजीत जोगी : क्या खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहकारी चीनी मिलों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किये जाने से संबंधित मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुए दो प्रस्ताव लम्बे समय से लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाइसेंस कब तक जारी किए जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में 2500 टी० सी० डी० की कुल क्षमता वाली 34 नई चीनी मिलों की स्थापना के लिए आशय पत्र जारी कर दिए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना के लिए प्राप्त आशय पत्र जारी न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति संत्री (श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश से सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सहकारी क्षेत्र में नई चीनी फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान अब तक देश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक 2500 टी० सी० डी० की 55 फैक्ट्रियों को आशय पत्र जारी किए गए हैं ।

(घ) चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में नई चीनी मिल स्थापित करने के लिए कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, इसलिए आशय पत्र प्रदान करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Misuse of subsidy on fertilizers

*172. DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI:

SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the subsidy given on Fertilizers during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) what are the names of the Fertilizers covered under the subsidy scheme;

(c) what are the names of the Units engaged in the production of Nitrogenous and Photphatic Fertitizers.

(d) what is the purpose of subsidy scheme and whether it is a fact that the scheme is being misused;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government are reviewing the above scheme;

(f) if so the details thereof;

(g) whether Government had taken any steps to reduce the subsidy; and

(h) if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The total amount of subsidy paid on indigenously produced fertilizers nda imported fertilizers including freight subsidy during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 was Rs. 2164.20 crores and Rs. 3200.70 crores respectively.

(b) The fertilizers covered under the retention price and subsidy scheme are:

(i) Urea

(ii) Diammonium Phosphate (DAP)

(iii) Ammonium Sulphate (AS)

(iv) Ammonium Chloride (AC)

(v) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN)

(vi) Complex fertilizers like NP & NPK of the following grades:

16:20:0

20.8:20.8:0

20:20:0

28:28:0

10:26:26

12:32:16

14:28:14

14:35:14

15:15:15

17:17:17

19:19:19

(vii) Single Super Phosphate (SSP)